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GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in Vol. II, pp. 77-81

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA

General

MARTIN, CHESTER. **Lord Selkirk's work in Canada.** 240 pp.; maps, bibliogr., index. (Oxford Historical and Literary Studies, Vol. 7. Issued under the direction of C. H. Firth and Walter Raleigh.) Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1916. 8s. 6d. 9 x 6.

Selkirk's life was occupied largely with settling Scottish emigrants in Canada. From 1802 to 1811 efforts were centered upon turning the tide of Scottish emigration from the Carolinas to Canada. Settlements were established in Prince Edward Island and at Baldoon in Upper Canada. The latter colony lasted only a few years; the former's land passed in 1860 from the Selkirk family to the government by sale. In 1807 the idea of colonizing the West began to take shape; and for a decade after 1811 efforts were made to plant a colony at Red River, in what was then the Far West. To this end Lord Selkirk secured from the Hudson's Bay Company a grant of an area of 116,000 square miles "now comprising, in parts of Manitoba, North Dakota, and Minnesota, one of the most fertile districts on the North American continent." Selkirk's name is therefore identified with the West. For half a century the Red River Settlement was an obscure though thrifty frontier colony in the heart of the wilderness. It was destined, however, as the author puts it, to be "the anchor of British rule in the West, the one vested interest which kept intact the territory north of the forty-ninth degree of latitude until the preservation of the West for the British Empire appeared among the avowed policies of the Canadian Confederation."

AVARD L. BISHOP

— **Canada, Water powers of.** **The Province of Ontario**, by H. G. Acres. 41 pp.; map, ills. **Province of British Columbia**, by G. R. G. Conway. 167 pp.; map, diagrs., ills. **The Province of Quebec**, by F. T. Kaelin. 35 pp.; maps, ills. **The Prairie Provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta**, by P. H. Mitchell. 78 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills. **The Maritime Provinces: Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia**, by K. H. Smith. 34 pp.; map, ills. Dominion Water Power Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1915.

DAWSON, W. B. **Tide levels and datum planes in eastern Canada, from determinations by the Tidal and Current Survey up to the year 1917.** 95 pp. Dept. of the Naval Service, Ottawa, 1917.

LAUT, A. C. **The Canadian Commonwealth.** (Problems of the Nations, P. L. Haworth, edit.) 343 pp.; index. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 1915. \$1.50. 8 x 5.

LAWLER, JAMES. **Historical review of Canada's timber industry.** *Monthly Bull. of Agric. Intelligence and Plant Diseases*, Vol. 7, 1916, No. 9, pp. 1227-1234. Internatl. Inst. of Agric., Rome.

LEWIN, EVANS. **Canada and the West Indies.** *United Empire*, Vol. 7, N. S., 1916, No. 11, pp. 704-706. [Discusses the desirability of an ultimate commercial and political union between Canada and the British West Indies. Questions in regard to the development of the West Indies and other Crown Colonies and colonies not possessing responsible government are reported under the title "Crown Colony Development" in the succeeding issue of *United Empire* (Vol. 7, N. S., 1916, No. 12, p. 797).]

LEWIS, F. J. **Vegetation distribution in the Rocky Mountains Park.** Ills. *Canadian Alpine Journ.*, Vol. 8, 1917, pp. 87-95.

MORTON, B. R., AND R. G. LEWIS. **Native trees of Canada.** 233 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., indexes. *Forestry Branch Bull. No. 61.* Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1917. [Approximate distributions are shown.]

RABOT, CHARLES. *Les futures routes d'exportation des céréales du Canada*. Map, ills. *La Nature*, No. 2310, 1918, Jan. 5, pp. 1-6.

SHORTT, ADAM. *The economic effect of war upon Canada*. *Trans. Royal Soc. of Canada*, Vol. 10, 1916, Ser. 3, pp. 65-74.

TRÉMAUDAN, A. H. DE. *The Hudson Bay Road (1498-1915)*. xvi and 264 pp.; maps, ills., bibliogr., index. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London and Toronto, 1915. 7s. 6d. 8 x 5 1/2.

WRONG, G. M., H. II. LANGTON, AND W. S. WALLACE, eds. *Review of historical publications relating to Canada: Publications of the year 1915*. xii and 224 pp.; index. (*Univ. of Toronto Studies*, Vol. 20.) Toronto, 1916. [This interesting and valuable publication ought repeatedly to be brought to the attention of geographical scholars because of its wide range of interest and in general its authoritative reviews, arranged in classified form with a section entitled: Geography, Economics, and Statistics. Both the spirit and style of the reviews are admirable, but occasionally a broader outlook would have assisted the reviewer materially, as for instance on page 11 in the review of Professor Fernald's work and that of W. A. Munn on Vinland. Geographers generally will not agree that "the climate and geographical conditions must have changed so greatly in a thousand years along the Labrador coast that any attempt to identify the places mentioned in the sagas must be today a very hazardous proceeding." Hazardous, no doubt, but not because of *established climatic and geographical changes* in the past thousand years.]

UNITED STATES

General

BOWIE, E. H., AND R. H. WEIGHTMAN. *Types of anticyclones of the United States and their average movements*. 25 pp.; maps, diagrs. *Monthly Weather Rev. Suppl. No. 4*. Washington, D. C., 1917.

In 1914 Messrs. Bowie and Weightman published a monograph entitled "Types of Storms of the United States and Their Average Movements" (*Monthly Weather Rev. Suppl. No. 1*). The present study, of anticyclones, is an extension and completion of the previous paper. The general method followed is the same in the two cases. There is a brief statement of the published views concerning the origin of cyclones and anticyclones, but beyond that this discussion is largely statistical. It, however, contains also brief descriptions of the types of anticyclones, their courses, and the accompanying weather and temperature conditions.

The two regions in which nearly all our anticyclones appear before they enter the United States are (1) off the Pacific coast and (2) Canada west of the 100th meridian, notably Alberta. A few appear first in southern Canada east of the 100th meridian, and some, of another type, seem to form over the Rocky Mountains and the western plateau. Anticyclones pass from the Pacific Ocean to the United States during all months, but the number is at a maximum in spring and fall. The anticyclones from southern Canada west of the 100th meridian are at a maximum in winter. The preponderance of the highs from Alberta over the highs from the Pacific is at a maximum during the winter season.

Our authors classify anticyclones as follows: North Pacific, South Pacific, Alberta, Rocky Mountains and Plateau Region, and Hudson Bay. The respective regions of origin are shown on Chart 1. The prevalence of any one of these types at any time of the year is due to conditions in the general circulation of the winds. Changes in pressure over the Alaskan area, including the Aleutian Islands, are evidently critical controls over the anticyclonic types as well as over cyclonic types and movements. Our authors have based their statistics as to the numbers and movements of anticyclones on the period 1892-1912. The results are presented very fully, in tables, diagrams, and charts. Each type of anticyclone is discussed and described separately and is illustrated by means of charts. Curiously enough, but little detailed work has been done on the tracks of our anticyclones, while our cyclones have received a large share of attention: Messrs. Bowie and Weightman have worked out the approximate average 24-hour movement, for months and in miles, for 5-degree squares, of each type of anticyclone during the period 1892-1912 and have charted their results. This is an important addition to our previous knowledge on this subject.

While many of the details of this discussion will be chiefly useful to official forecasters, there is much information which should find its way, at once, into our courses of instruction in meteorology and, as soon as possible, into our textbooks.

R. DEC. WARD

MCCULLOH, WALTER. **Conservation of water: Addresses delivered in the Chester S. Lyman lecture series, 1912, before the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.** x and 100 pp.; diags., ills. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1913.

The geography of the United States especially in its relation to water supply is concisely covered in the introductory chapter of this series of addresses, especial reference being given to the rainfall, evaporation, and public uses of the water with their bearing upon conservation. From this as a foundation Mr. McCulloh has proceeded to develop certain basic data of hydroeconomics, bringing in a discussion of rainfall and run-off as related to topography and geology.

These data lead up to a consideration of water power and of market demands, together with the possibility of supplying needed power by the use of storage reservoirs. There are also taken into consideration certain related questions of water supply for municipal uses, sanitation, and irrigation.

The series concludes with details relating to the water resources of the state of New York and the necessity of utilizing these to a more considerable extent than in the past. Descriptions are given of present developments on the Niagara, Genesee, Hudson, and other streams of the state. The lectures as a whole give an interesting review of conditions and facilitate the study of this important subject.

F. H. NEWELL

CLARK, V. S. **History of manufactures in the United States, 1607-1860.** With an introductory note by H. W. Farnam. xii and 675 pp.; maps, diags., bibliogr., index. Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., 1916. \$6.00. 10 x 7. [An exhaustive, systematic, and authoritative treatise.]

DARTON, N. H. **The structure of parts of the central Great Plains.** iv and 26 pp.; map, diags., ills. *U. S. Geol. Survey Bull.* 691-A. Washington, D. C., 1918.

ERSKINE, J. Y. **Coal in the United States: Production and trade.** Map, diags. *Scottish Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 33, 1917, No. 11, pp. 481-495.

GABRICI, L. D. **Gli Italiani nell'agricoltura degli Stati Uniti.** Map. *Riv. Coloniale*, Vol. 12, 1917, No. 10, pp. 469-479; No. 11, pp. 524-536.

HARTS, W. W. **Natural waterways in the United States.** Diagr., ills., bibliogr. *Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst. for 1916*, pp. 545-578. Washington, D. C., 1917.

KEMP, J. F. **The outlook for iron.** Bibliogr. *Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst. for 1916*, pp. 289-309. Washington, D. C., 1917.

KULLMER, C. J. **Monthly storm frequency in the United States.** Maps. *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 2, Section 2: Astronomy, Meteorology, and Seismology, pp. 338-393 (discussion, pp. 392-393). Washington, D. C., 1917.

MANSFIELD, G. R. **The phosphate resources of the United States.** Maps, diagr., ills., bibliogr. *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 8, Section 7: Mining, Metallurgy, Economic Geology, and Applied Chemistry, pp. 729-766. Washington, D. C., 1917.

MILLER, E. R. **The meteorological influences of lakes.** Maps, diags., bibliogr. *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 2, Section 2: Astronomy, Meteorology, and Seismology, pp. 189-198. Washington, D. C., 1917. [“The relatively important effects of the land and sea breezes and of the monsoons of the Great Lakes of North America.”]

MOONEY, JAMES. **The passing of the Indian.** *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 1, Section 1: Anthropology, pp. 174-179. Washington, D. C., 1917. [United States.]

MOREAU DE SAINT-MÉRY, M. L. E. **Voyage aux États-Unis de l'Amérique, 1793-1798.** Edited with an introduction and notes by S. L. Mims. (Yale Historical Publs.: Manuscripts and Edited Texts, II.) xxxvi and 440 pp.; ills., index. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1913. \$2.50. 9½ x 6.

NEWELL, F. H. **Irrigation and drainage.** Ills. *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 3, Section 3: Conservation of Natural Resources, pp. 260-283. Washington, D. C., 1917. [Relates to the United States only.]

PARKINS, A. E. **A comparison of transportation on the Mississippi Basin rivers and the Great Lakes.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 16, 1917-18, No. 6, pp. 201-210.

POGUE, J. E. **Fertilizers: An interpretation of the situation in the United States (The mineral industries of the United States).** 22 pp.; diagrs. *U. S. Natl. Museum Bull.* 102, Part 2. Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C., 1917.

QUAIFE, M. M., edit. **The journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway, kept on the expedition of western exploration, 1803-1806.** 444 pp.; maps, ill., index. *Publ. State Hist. Soc. of Wisconsin, Collections, Vol. 22.* Madison, 1916. [See footnote 2 to the article "A New Lewis and Clark Map" by Annie H. Abel, *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 1, 1916, p. 329.]

SMITH, J. W. **Agricultural meteorology.** Diagrs., bibliogr. *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 2, Section 2: Astronomy, Meteorology, and Seismology, pp. 75-92 (discussion, pp. 90-92). Washington, D. C., 1917. [United States. For an abstract of another paper of the same title by the same author see the October, 1917, *Review*, Vol. 4, p. 317.]

SMITH, P. S. **United States Geological Survey, Topographic instructions of the.** 228 pp.; diagrs., ill., index. U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1915. [Replacing the Manual of Topographic Methods, *U. S. Geol. Survey Bull.* 307.]

VAN HISE, C. R. **Some economic aspects of the world war.** *Science*, No. 1201, Vol. 47, 1918, Jan. 4, pp. 1-10; No. 1202, Jan. 11, pp. 27-37.

WARD, R. DEC. **The thunderstorms of the United States as climatic phenomena.** Maps, diagrs., bibliogr. *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 2, Section 2: Astronomy, Meteorology, and Seismology, pp. 393-411 (discussion, pp. 410-411). Washington, D. C., 1917.

WARD, R. DEC. **The tornadoes of the United States as climatic phenomena.** Maps, diagrs., ill., bibliogr. *Quart. Journ. Royal Meteorol. Soc.*, No. 183, Vol. 43, 1917, pp. 317-329. [Abstracted in the *July Review*, Vol. 6, 1918, p. 71.]

North-Central States.

SHERZER, W. H. **Detroit folio: Wayne, Detroit, Grosse Pointe, Romulus, and Wyandotte quadrangles, Michigan.** 22 pp.; maps, diagrs., ill. *Geologic Atlas of the United States, Folio No. 205.* U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1917.

The publication by the U. S. Geological Survey of a folio of text and maps covering the area about any large city is a substantial contribution, no less to education than to science and economic development. The Detroit Folio is one of the best illustrations of this form of achievement. The schools of Detroit and of the district round about should make the fullest use of the material now available in well-organized form. The variety of subjects treated makes this folio unusually valuable, and many laymen ought to be interested in it. There is a discussion of the rock strata and their history, of the lake systems that developed in large part in front of the ice of the Pleistocene Epoch, of the soils, forests, and other resources, and of the human occupation of the land. Necessarily the greatest emphasis has been placed upon the surface deposits and their relation to the former lake system. The maps present a clear picture of the origin and growth of the lakes that were the precursors of the Great Lakes of today. No citizen of the Detroit region should fail to be interested in the relation of surface features about his home to the larger aspects of the topography formed in an age long past, remolded by the ice, and still further modified by the vast lakes that once stretched far out from the present depressions. The Detroit Folio answers questions about all these topics. The newspapers of that city would perform a real public service by calling the attention of the public to the geologic and economic material now so readily available. If this folio should have the circulation it deserves there would be required not one but several editions. In that event, and before reprinting, it would be well to revise portions of the first column on p. 4, and of the section entitled "Culture" on p. 5. The size and importance of Detroit may be affected to a marked degree by the commerce between the upper and lower lakes, but that requires demonstration! It is a commerce that chiefly passes by. Even without it Detroit would be a great city. The geography of a modern city is a highly complex subject.

UDDEN, ANTON D. **Cyclonic distribution of weather elements for Davenport, Iowa.** Reprinted from *Trans. Illinois Acad. Sci.*, Vol. 7, 1917? 12 pp.

Professor Udden some years ago published a paper "On the Cyclonic Distribution of Rainfall." The present study is in a sense a continuation of that, and is based on the same method. The subject is one of much importance. The more clearly the weather element is brought out, the more vital and the more interesting is the study of

climate. Climate should, as a matter of fact, be studied through weather types and weather controls. It is significant that in the United States, where cyclonic controls are so marked, more emphasis is being laid upon the cyclonic element in climate than elsewhere.

In his study of the cyclonic distribution of the weather elements at Davenport, Iowa, the author has used the morning and evening weather maps for about twenty years. A hypothetical cyclonic area is divided into 25 parts by means of concentric circles and radii. The pressure, wind (direction and velocity), temperature, vapor pressure, relative humidity, cloudiness, and frequency of precipitation are summarized for each section, and the results are then charted. The method is thus the "composite portrait" scheme, long advocated by Professor W. M. Davis, and used by him in his teaching at Harvard fully forty years ago. While Professor Udden's present results are of local rather than general interest, they serve to emphasize the importance of this method of investigation and should serve as a stimulus to students of meteorology elsewhere, who are ready to take up a problem which is in no sense involved and whose solution, for all parts of the country, would undoubtedly improve our weather forecasts.

R. DEC. WARD

BAILEY, E. S. **The sand dunes of Indiana: The story of an American wonderland told by camera and pen.** 165 pp.; ills. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1917. 9 x 6. [A pleasant little book that should draw many visitors to the picturesque region it describes. The author makes excellent use of some of the more accessible literature on his subject.]

BRAUN, E. L. **The vegetation of conglomerate rocks of the Cincinnati region.** Diagr., ills. *Plant World*, Vol. 20, 1917, No. 12, pp. 380-392.

CARMAN, J. E. **The Pleistocene geology of northwestern Iowa.** Maps, diagrs., ills. *Ann. Rept. Iowa Geol. Survey*, Vol. 26, 1915, pp. 235-445. Des Moines.

CONDRA, G. E. **Preliminary report on the potash industry of Nebraska.** 39 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills. *Nebraska Conservation and Soil Survey Bull. 8*, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, 1918. ["The Exploitation of Potash in Nebraska" formed the subject of a note in the *Review*, Vol. 3, 1917, pp. 67-68.]

— **Detroit as a manufacturing city.** Ills. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*, Vol. 45, 1917, No. 3, pp. 363-374. [Compare remarks on paper read before Association of American Geographers, *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 3, 1917, p. 143.]

DEVEREAUX, W. C. **Forecasts of river stages and floods in the Ohio Valley; their importance to commerce and in conserving life and property.** *Proc. 2nd Pan Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916*, Vol. 2, Section 2: Astronomy, Meteorology, and Seismology, pp. 825-830. Washington, D. C., 1917.

GREGG, W. R., AND OTHERS. **Free-air data at Drexel Aerological Station, July, August, September, October, November, December, 1916.** 111 pp.; diagrs. *Monthly Weather Rev. Suppl. No. 8 (Aerology No. 4)*. Washington, D. C., 1918.

HOLCOMBE, R. I., AND W. H. BINGHAM, edits. **Compendium of history and biography of Polk County, Minnesota.** 487 pp.; ills., indexes. W. H. Bingham & Co., Minneapolis, 1916. 12 x 9. [Of this Red River Valley county there is a chapter on the geography and geology by Warren Upham, and various chapters dealing with early American explorations, the fur trade, and the history of settlement.]

HOPKINS, C. G., J. G. MOSIER, AND F. C. BAUER. **Summary of Illinois soil investigations.** Maps, diagrs., ills. *Univ. of Illinois Agric. Exper. Sta. Bull. No. 193*, pp. 451-484. Urbana, 1916.

HUBBARD, G. D. **Geography in the Columbus, Ohio, quadrangle.** Map, ills. *Oberlin College Laboratory Bull. No. 19*, Oberlin, 1917. [Reprinted from *Ohio Journ. of Sci.*, Vol. 17, 1917, No. 5, pp. 137-169.]

LEVERETT, FRANK, AND F. W. SARDESON. **Surface formations and agricultural conditions of northeastern Minnesota.** With a chapter on climatic conditions of Minnesota by U. G. Purssell. vi and 72 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index. *Minnesota Geol. Survey Bull. No. 13*. Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1917.

MARTIN, LAWRENCE. **The gorge of the upper Mississippi as a rival of the Rhine gorge.** Maps, ills. *Bull. Geogr. Soc. of Philadelphia*, Vol. 14, 1916, No. 4, pp. 127-147.

MOSIER, J. G. **Climate of Illinois.** 125 pp.; maps, diagrs. *Univ. of Illinois Agric. Exper. Sta. Bull. No. 208*, Urbana, 1918. [For convenience of discussion the State is divided latitudinally into five districts.]

ROBINSON, DOANE, AND C. S. STEVENSON. **Third census of the state of South Dakota: taken in the year 1915.** 1,168 pp. Mark D. Scott, Sioux Falls, [1916]. 9 x 6.

SHETRONE, H. C. **The Indian in Ohio.** Maps, ills., bibliogr. *Ohio Archaeol. and Hist. Quart.*, Vol. 27, 1918, No. 3, pp. 274-510.

WILSON, G. L. **Agriculture of the Hidatsa Indians: An Indian interpretation.** viii and 129 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills. *Univ. of Minnesota Studies in the Social Sciences*, No. 9. Minneapolis, 1917. [While a majority of the agricultural Indian tribes of the United States either abandoned their fields before the white settler or adopted his tools and to some extent his methods, the Hidatsas, shut in their stockaded villages on the Missouri, continued their ancient culture with little change until 1885; hence "It seemed probable that a carefully prepared account of Hidatsa agriculture might very nearly describe the agriculture practiced by our northern tribes in pre-Columbian days. It was hoped that this thesis might be such an account."']

ASIA

CHINA

ANDREWS, R. C. **Traveling toward Tibet; The frontier of the forbidden land; Camps in China's tropics.** ills. *Harper's Mag.*, No. 815, Vol. 136, 1918, pp. 617-632; No. 816, pp. 894-905; No. 817, Vol. 137, 1918, pp. 124-137. [Dealing with the same trip described in the author's articles in the July and August numbers of the *Review*.]

REED, A. C. **Coal mining in China.** Maps, diagrs., ills. *Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 5, 1917, No. 1, pp. 36-49. [A description of the methods employed in the Ping Hsiang (Kiangsi) colliery, the largest coal mine in China: the extremely primitive methods with which these mines have been worked from "unknown ages" and the thoroughly up-to-date methods put into operation by expert German engineers. The author also shows the importance these mines will have when reached by the railroads now projected or under construction from the coast. This coal field is of special value since near it lie valuable deposits of iron, lead, copper, and silver.]

ROBERTSON, J. A. T. **An engineer's travels in western China.** Map, ills. *Far Eastern Rev.*, Vol. 13, 1917, No. 8, pp. 290-294. [Szechuan.]

SCHRAMMEIER, W. **Kiautschou: Seine Entwicklung und Bedeutung. Ein Rückblick.** 96 pp.; map, ills. (Schriften des Deutsch-Chinesischen Verbandes E. V.) Karl Curtius, Berlin, 1915. Mk. 1.50. 9 x 6.

VAN BIEMA, EDUARD. **Bladzijden uit mijn dagboek op een reis in China.** *Vragen van den Dag*, Vol. 31, 1916, No. 12, pp. 937-946.

WILTON, E. C. **Yun-nan and the West River of China.** Maps. *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 49, 1917, No. 6, pp. 418-440 (discussion, pp. 436-440).

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

NABER, S. P. L'HONORÉ, edit. **Reizen van Willem Barents, Jacob van Heemskerck, Jan Cornelisz. Rijp en Anderen naar het Noorden (1594-1597) verhaald door Gerrit de Veer.** Maps, diagrs., ills., index. Vol. 1, pp. xxvii and 1-178; Vol. 2, pp. cxxxviii and 183-341. (*Publ. Linschoten-Vereeniging*, Nos. 14 and 15.) Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, 1917. 10 x 7.

The Linschoten Society of the Netherlands has for its object the publication of rare or hitherto unpublished narratives of travel by Dutch mariners and explorers. The fifteen volumes published since its inception in 1909 are indicative of high aims, so that it is no idle prophecy to state that, in due time, the works of this Society will occupy as important a position in geographical libraries as do the Hakluyt publications.

The latest publication of the Society consists of volumes 14 and 15 containing the narrative of Gerrit de Veer, originally published in 1598 in Amsterdam. De Veer occupied a subordinate position with the second and third expeditions sent out to discover the northeastern route to the East Indies. There appears to be every reason to believe that he was a protégé of the intrepid Dutch pilot, Willem Barents, and that he in consequence had a good opportunity to obtain first-hand information regarding the first expedition of which he was not a member, but of which Barents undoubtedly furnished

him ample details. The descriptions of the first and second expeditions are brief, while that of the third is far richer in details.

In 1594 William Barents, a native of Haarlem, was instructed by the States General of the Netherlands to join a squadron which was to attempt the finding of a northeast passage through the Vaigach (Yugor) Straits. At that time, it was of prime importance to find a route by which the Dutch merchants could dispatch their vessels to the East Indies without fear of molestation by Spanish men-of-war. The particular vessels of the squadron which were commanded by Barents had orders to detach themselves from the main fleet and sail to the northward of Nova Zembla. Barents explored the western coast of this island, while the southern expedition, on reaching the Kara Sea and finding open water, returned and, after joining Barents, set sail for The Netherlands, where the commanders spread the joyful tidings that the shorter passage to the Indies had been discovered.

In 1595 a second expedition was dispatched with the purpose of making further observations and of continuing through the Kara Sea. Jacob van Heemskereck, who in later years won renown as Admiral of the Dutch fleet, and Jan Cornelisz. Rijp as well as the chronicler, Gerrit de Veer, held subordinate positions on this expedition. After passing through the Straits of Vaigach, the Kara Sea was found to be one mass of ice and the squadron had to return.

It was now thought that the problem of finding a northeast passage might be solved by adhering to the plans laid out for Barents on the first expedition, *i. e.* by sailing to the northward of Nova Zembla. In consequence, Barents was again sent out, in 1596, with two vessels, one of which was commanded by Van Heemskereck, while Rijp was master of the other. De Veer again sailed with Barents, who was chief pilot of the expedition. It appears that after departing from the home waters, Barents was unwilling to follow the instructions given him by the Dutch authorities and that it was only through the persistence of Rijp that he finally did so. This influence brought to bear on Barents by Rijp resulted in the discovery of Bear Island on June 8, 1596, and of Spitzbergen on June 17, so that the credit of the discovery of these islands should by rights belong to Rijp. On this third expedition, the vessel on which Barents and Van Heemskereck found themselves was caught in the ice, after reaching the eastern coast of Nova Zembla. It was here that the officers and crew of Heemskereck's ship spent the winter of 1596-97, building the renowned wooden house which was discovered in 1871 by a Norwegian whaler and subsequently investigated by Koollemans Beynen with the *Pandora* in 1876. When the mariners found in the spring of 1597 that their vessel was hopelessly damaged, they built two small wooden sloops which ultimately carried the survivors to the Russian settlements on the mainland from whence they finally succeeded in rejoining Rijp, whose ship had withstood the dangers of the arctic winter. Fate did not suffer Barents to return to his native land; he died in one of the small boats on June 20, 1597.

The notes collected and published by L'Honoré Naber in the second volume are especially complete and show the enthusiastic love of the author for the subject of his investigations. The cartographer interested in early European maps of the arctic regions finds much of value in the posthumous Barents map of 1598, a reproduction of which accompanies the second volume. Spitzbergen and Bear Island (T'veere Eylandt) are shown for the first time on this map.

THEODOOR DE BOOY

RASMUSSEN, KNUD. *Över Grönlands Inlandsis: Dagboksblad från "Den första Thule-expeditionen."* Translated from the Danish by Axel Nihlén. viii and 236 pp.; maps. P. A. Norstedt & Söners förlag, Stockholm, 1915. Kr. 2.50. 8 x 5.

The scientific results of Knud Rasmussen's sledge journey of 1912 across the broad northern expanse of Greenland's inland ice have been described in his "Report of the First Thule Expedition," which has been reviewed in an earlier number of the *Review* (Vol. 2, 1916, pp. 65-66).

The present volume contains a Swedish translation of the Danish original of Knud Rasmussen's daily journal on this trip, which was made, in the main, by means of what the author calls "Eskimo technique." Knud Rasmussen is a Greenlander of mixed blood. He has all the best qualities of the Eskimo, his patience, endurance, and good humor, his intimate knowledge of nature and capacity for frugal living. At the same time, he possesses the fire and vision of the Scandinavian combined with unusual literary ability. The book is well worth translating into English in its entirety.

HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN

LUNDAGER, ANDR. *Some notes concerning the vegetation of Germania Land, north-east Greenland.* Map, diagrs., ill. *Meddelelser om Grønland*, Vol. 43, 1917, pp. 349-414. Copenhagen.